

Money Says "Put Kitchin Out."
Kaiser Prays for Rain.
Forgive Our Debtors.
Who Will Pay the Bill?

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
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The program apparently is FIGHT ON INTO THE WINTER. The Kaiser seems not to know that the end of his dream is a question of time.

He and his generals are praying for heavy rains in November to stop the allied advance and the German retreat. His policy reads "Hang on as long as you can, something may turn up."

Several things should turn up soon in Turkey and in Austria, where everybody is sick of war and failure. And in Germany, as well, for Bolshevism is spreading there, using paths already made by Social Democracy.

Important German newspapers denounce Ludendorff and von Tirpitz; Hungarians demand separation from Austria—now no longer useful as a protection against Balkan unrest. The Kaiser's diplomatic conversations may be interrupted suddenly.

Whatever happens, this country is ready, and in no hurry. Twenty-three million men are enrolled for fighting. Six billion more dollars have just been enrolled, and plenty more, behind the six billions.

Whether or not he gets the rainy November for which he prays, the Kaiser is sure to have a cold winter.

Prosperous citizens evidently believe in peace. In Wall Street last week they bought fifty-nine million dollars worth of bonds. In the same week last year, only thirty millions. Bonds that averaged seventy-nine dollars each last year averaged more than eighty-nine dollars last week. Some of the dollars made in war are finding permanent homes in safe deposit boxes, and the patient, laborious houses are to be spent cutting coupons, said to be hard, monotonous work.

Liberty bonds will rise also, more slowly but more permanently. Twenty-five million Americans bought of the last issue. They will not regret it if they keep them.

Mr. Wickersham, formerly General Republican Attorney General, aroused great enthusiasm in a Y. M. C. A. audience, suggesting that "America forgive our allies the debts they owe us."

It is a generous suggestion. The amount lent to the allies, all told, will probably not exceed fifteen thousand millions when the war ends.

Interest on this amount will be seven hundred and fifty millions a year. It makes you smile when you think of Tom Reed called a spendthrift because his Congress appropriated a thousand millions FOR EVERYTHING—army and navy, interest on the national debt, all Government expenses.

Mr. Wickersham says we ought to forgive the debts of our allied friends because we made so much money out of them before we went into the war. Sound reasoning. Let's hope the war profiteers will pay in taxes a reasonable part of the bill, if we do forgive our debtors. The payment of seven hundred and fifty millions a year interest and billions of principal, lent to our ally friends, ought not to be loaded on the backs of little people now fighting the high cost of living and rate to be carried with the problem of reduced wages and reduced employment when the war ends.

The New York Sun, representing with intelligence and devotion the very prosperous class, printed yesterday its second double-headed editorial headed, "Put Kitchin Out." Kitchin, referred to by the Sun as "of Scotland Neck, North Carolina," is the man who put a reasonable part of the load of taxation on the strong backs of the rich. If we are to forgive our debtors, let us hope that Kitchin, or another like him, will distribute the burden.

There comes interesting prohibition news. In bone-dry Iowa and in bone-dry Southern States, carloads of bootleg whiskey are suddenly produced and administered by the Government to influenza victims, internally and externally.

And the New York Times announces that there is to be no interference with the making of cider—it might cause the farmers to rebel against prohibition.

The Times points out that when you squeeze your apples and let the juice alone in the cellar, nature will do the rest.

First it gets "hard" and makes the user fairly drunk. Then if the barrel freezes the alcohol collects in the center and the honest farmer, boring through the outer crust of ice, can tap a supply of apple jack that will make him unconscious.

Apple juice, obeying the laws of nature, has always been allowed to take its course in the State of Maine, and has softened the rigors of prohibition there. The moral seems to be, PLANT APPLE TREES.

WEATHER:
Fair and continued cool tonight, light frost. Tomorrow cloudy; warmer. Temperature at 8 a. m., 35 degrees. Normal temperature for October 22 for last 30 years, 54 degrees.

ALLIES DRIVE AHEAD IN FLANDERS AND BALKANS

EPIDEMIC TOLL IN D. C. TAKES SUDDEN JUMP; 71 DIE IN DAY

The number of deaths and new cases of the Spanish influenza reported to the District Health Department during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today show an increase over the number reported yesterday.

Seventy-one deaths were reported among the civil population during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today. This is an increase of ten over the twenty-four-hour period ending at noon yesterday.

Nine hundred and forty-eight new cases were reported, an increase of 442.

Dr. Fowler is optimistic. Dr. William C. Fowler, District health officer, today stated that he believed there is no improvement in the epidemic situation at the present time.

"In my opinion the increase is only temporary, possibly only for today," Dr. Fowler said. "I think that the number of deaths and new cases will remain about the same for some time and then drop. There is no need for worry as we have the situation well in hand and it is only a matter of time to rid Washington of the epidemic."

These Beliefs Great Fanned. That the influenza epidemic in Washington during the last week has shown a marked improvement and that Washingtonians could look

ARMY DIRIGIBLE SOARS OVER CITY

Washingtonians who have become accustomed to about every sort of aerial thrill were treated to a new sensation this morning, when a huge dirigible balloon passed over the city. The balloon was on a trial flight and left Akron, Ohio, this morning and arrived at Bolling Field, Anacostia, at 11:10, in an actual running time of nine hours. As the distance is approximately 300 miles, this makes a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, unusually fast time for an aircraft of this type.

The airship is of a new, American-made type, and is powered with twin motors. The crew consisted of six men, four naval officers and two civilian mechanics. Major B. P. Smith, U. S. M. C., was in command. The other officers were Lieut. R. A. Preston, Lieut. D. T. Hood, and Lieut. W. J. Jamison, all naval reserve officers. The mechanics were M. Roulette and James Royal. The airship is being housed in a huge tent, erected near the Anacostia bridge, during its stay in Washington. The dirigible leaves this afternoon for Rockaway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALE

JANITOR assistant; good pay and good quarters. Apply Manager Falkstone Court, 14th and Fairmont. 1-18

Mr. Gilbert says he will always use Times "Result Getters," because he always gets the kind of help he wants. The above ad secured a janitor after the first insertion.

Phone your "Result Getters." Main 5260. Bill will be sent.

The Army Wouldn't Take Them, But They're In It



ARCHER THOMAS, Who was too heavy to enlist, but now is in France with the Hospital Corps.



WILLIAM THOMAS, Who was too old to enlist, but now wears stripes for service in France.



HENRY THOMAS, Who was too light to enlist, but now has a Croix de Guerre for bravery in driving an ambulance.

Father William Thomas and His Three Sons Proved Conclusively Where There's a Will There's a Way.

When William Thomas, of 231 First street northwest, and his three sons, Archer, Henry and Arthur, went to join the military service of Uncle Sam, they all were told that it was impossible. The father was too old, Arthur was too young, Archer was too heavy, and Henry was too light, but now they all are wearing the United States uniform and three have seen duty in France. How did they do it?

William Thomas, who is fifty-two years old, was told by a recruiting sergeant that the age limit for the army was forty-five. He applied to the War Department and was admitted to the quartermaster corps as an employe for commercial work in France due to his experience in this line. He was returned to the United States when his work was completed and now wears two gold stripes on the sleeve of his uniform showing one year's service in France. He expects to leave for overseas again in the near future on the same kind of work.

Archer Thomas, twenty-eight years of age, the oldest son, weighed 250 pounds when he tried to enlist. The examining doctor found that he had flat feet and was eighty pounds overweight, but he was admitted into the hospital corps after taking exercise to reduce his weight. He passed the examination for overseas duty and was left for France nine months ago. He is working in Mobile Hospital No. 2, and is just behind the lines. In writing to his grandmother, "Grannie," he said:



ARTHUR THOMAS, Who was too young to enlist, but is now a trumpeter in the Marine Corps.

One Too Old, Another Too Heavy, the Third Too Light, and the Last Too Young, Each Overcame His Obstacle

William Thomas, seventy-two years old and known all over Capitol Hill, he says that he is as fit as a fiddle. He would not change a hair.

Henry Thomas, twenty-five years of age, the second son, tried to enlist, but was rejected as being like his father and oldest brother. He was underweight, tipping the scales at only 103 pounds. He followed a doctor's prescription and increased his weight. A recruiting sergeant for the ambulance corps took him in, knowing that the army life would help him. He has been driving an ambulance for eight months in France with a French division. Recently he was awarded the croix de guerre for bravery in picking up wounded men under fire.

The youngest boy, Arthur, fifteen years old, was rejected at three recruiting offices because of his youth when he tried to enlist. Finally he went to marine corps headquarters with his "grannie," and said to the officer in charge: "My father was too old to fight, one brother was too fat to fight, and the other was too thin to fight, but they are all in France. I don't see why I can't go." He finally was admitted and stationed at Paris Island, S. C., as a trumpeter. He is said to be the youngest boy in the marine corps.

DEAF MUTE DRAWS CRIME CONFESSION

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 22.—A "picture confession" of the murder of eleven-year-old Annie Daineman was made today by James Thompson, fifteen years old, a deaf and dumb mute when he depicted on paper just how he murdered the girl in a secluded part of the city park Saturday night. Unable to make himself understood in the dead-end dumb sign language, he became impatient, and seizing a piece of paper and a pencil from the prosecutor's desk, he drew a rough diagram of the scene of the crime, the body where it was dragged, and then taking the pencil he made a series of dots in rainbow fashion and at the end of same made a cross mark; beneath the cross he roughly sketched a butcher's cleaver. The cleaver was later found in some bushes where he had thrown it. By the same method the boy indicated that he had slain the girl for making faces and teasing him about his afflictions.

Attorneys for the youth will contest the use of the alleged "picture confession," claiming that the necessary warning to the boy that any admission made would be used to his disadvantage was not given and disputing the idea that it is a confession in the first place.

MILLIONAIRE OF 86 WEDS GIRL OF 25

Tired of reminding over civil war times and the days in which, as a Yankee Republican political leader, he helped elect General Grant to the Presidency, Samuel H. Rundle, of Danbury, Conn., has brightened what remains of his life by taking as his bride Gladys A. Brown, of New York and Washington.

For many months Mr. Rundle has been thinking over old times and pondering on the loneliness of his vast old colonial mansion in Danbury. He is proud of his son, who, as a young man, was mayor of Danbury and is now one of its leading bankers, still hale and hearty at the age of sixty-three.

The old house is magnificent with its priceless portraits from the brushes of such old masters as Rembrandt and Van Dyke. Through the richly curtained rooms shafts of sunlight glint on old silver and glass which were heirlooms in Revolutionary days.

One Note Lacking. But Mr. Rundle decided a note of youth was necessary to rejuvenate the old mansion and its owner. So when Miss Brown accompanied an old friend to Danbury last June, the long gap between today and yesterday was bridged almost instantly and last Saturday the clerk of the court at Greenwich, Conn., was called upon to issue a marriage license to Samuel Rundle, 86 years, and Gladys Brown, 25.

U. S. OFFICER'S WIFE DIES OF MORPHINE

Mrs. Edith Reynolds, thirty years old, a clerk in the War Department, and wife of Capt. Frank Reynolds, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Lee, Va., died at Emergency Hospital today from the effects of morphine poisoning.

Mrs. Reynolds was found unconscious in her room at 2033 I street northwest by the police of the Third precinct. A hypodermic needle was found beside her.

According to the police, Mrs. Reynolds was discharged from a hospital in Takoma Park last Friday, following a severe illness.

Mrs. Reynolds' first husband, the police state, was killed in action in France. Shortly after his death she married her brother-in-law, who was ordered to report to Camp Lee shortly after their marriage.

BERLIN MUST MAKE TERMS WITH FOCH TO OBTAIN PEACE

President Wilson, while waiting for the official text of the German note to be laid before him, took a walk on F street today, accompanied only by two Secret Service men.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

Germany must come to military terms with Marshal Foch.

Whatever may be her capitulation to President Wilson's diplomatic campaign, designed wholly to bring about the basis for a clear understanding later, it must be remembered that he has already said an armistice must be arranged at the discretion and direction of the generalissimo of the allied armies.

Hence, it would appear from the latest developments in the peace maneuvers of the central powers that an advance toward peace is being made only in so far as Germany is showing with increasing frankness admission that she is defeated and must inevitably surrender to Foch.

Evacuation Up To Foch.

Evacuation of occupied territory by Germany is one of the President's conditions. But as to how this is to be applied is entirely up to Foch. Foch is materially accelerating the German in the withdrawal which they agreed to accomplish. He will determine whether there shall be an armistice before or after the Germans reach their border. And the terms of the armistice may well be expected to be tantamount, at least, to "unconditional surrender."

The President, it is pointed out, has restricted himself thus far to a campaign of moral suasion in dealing with the central powers. Administration leaders say the efficacy of this campaign is demonstrated in the collapse "at home" both of Austria-Hungary and Germany—and the resultant aid this collapse has given to the allied military chiefs in the field. Had the President pursued any other course—or should he pursue any other course now—they say, it would

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FIRST YANKEE SHOT WAS FIRED AT FOE YEAR AGO

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 22.—One year ago tomorrow Sergt. Alex Ray, of South Bend, Ind., pulled the lanyard of an American gun in a battery position on a muddy hill northeast of Eiville, firing the first American shot of the war into the German lines.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day the first detachment of American infantrymen entered trenches along the Rhine-Marne canal. These men were units of the first American division, then commanded by General Sibert. Since that time the red-headed Indiana sergeant has been home and returned again to his company. And since that time the first division has occupied six other sectors, participating in practically every big engagement in which American soldiers have fought.

AIRPLANE AND HOUSE MEET; BOTH HURT

One of the aeroplanes that has been flying over Washington recently performing thrilling dives, tail spins, and loops, has folded its pinions and curled up in the plane hospital at Bolling Field, Anacostia. A house that is one of a little community by the railroad track on Howard road, Anacostia, today looks as though it had fallen beneath the malignant wrath of the Germans. With two holes battered in the wall, the chimney wrecked and plaster broken and scattered from the ceilings and walls in every room, it presents a war-weary appearance.

Aviator, Too.

An aviator among the army fliers at Bolling Field today is wondering why he was not killed yesterday when his aeroplane dove from the skies and ploughed into the house. The pilot was Lieut. R. F. Mackie, and he escaped with nothing worse than several cuts on the knuckles in one hand. Due to engine trouble, probably failure of gasoline to reach the carburetor properly, he was unable to keep his elevation. Though the motor was turning over, it was not furnishing enough power to keep him in the air. Observers at Bolling Field realized his plight and the field ambulance was rushed to his aid. He was seen to dive into the top of a tree; then, his course deflected, he crashed, nose first, into the side of the house at 114 Howard road. The plane turned over and fell, crumpled and smashed, into the yard, with Lieutenant Mackie under the wreckage.

Harriet Greenly, a fifty-year-old colored woman, who was in the house at the time, was injured.

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FOE RUSHES IN NEW DIVISIONS IN ATTEMPT TO STOP YANKEES

LONDON, Oct. 22, 3:15 p. m. A new attack was begun on the Flanders front by the French today. Excellent progress has been made in the direction of Ghent.

The assault was delivered by strong forces.

Today's war developments show the allies still advancing from the Holland border to Loon, while the southern wing of the west front salient apparently is becoming more stabilized. Summarized, the events of the day follow:

FROM THE DUTCH BORDER TO VALENCIENNES.—The allies advance continues on this whole front. The British are within less than a mile of Valenciennes and have practically surrounded Tournai. They are in the outskirts of the latter town. Allied troops are at the gates of Audenarde and are within five miles of Ghent. The Belgians have crossed the Scheldt canal on a fifteen-mile front between the Dutch frontier and Meeuwen, west of Ghent.

FROM VALENCIENNES TO SAOON.—British and American troops are progressing between Valenciennes and the Oise. They are reported to have crossed the Sambre canal, east of Wansigny, southeast of Valenciennes. The British had the Escaut river. The French in addition to advancing between the Oise and the Sambre, have advanced south of the latter stream to within less than a mile of Crecy.

FROM LAON TO VERDUN.—Fighting in the region east of Verdun, where the Germans are concentrating great masses of men and guns to prevent the Franco-American flanking operation from encircling the northern continuation of the Argonne massif is diminishing in violence. There is a great artillery battle under way west of Chateau-Porcien.

FROM VERDUN TO SWITZERLAND.—French patrols took prisoners northwest of Colmar.

BALKANS.—French detachments have reached the Rumanian frontier near Vidin on the Danube by crossing Bulgarian territory. French, Serbian, Greek, and Italian forces continue to recapture Serbian, Montenegrin, and Albanian soil. A revolution is reported to have broken out in Sofia. Three thousand persons are said to have been killed in street fighting between laborers and soldiers.

BRITISH ON ESCAUT ON 5-MILE FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British troops have reached the Escaut (Scheldt river) on a five-mile front north of Tournai. Field Marshal Haig announced in his special Belgian communiqué early today.

The British advanced about a mile between the Escaut and the Lys, while the French improved their positions along the latter river.

The Germans, it was announced, abandoned all their coast defense guns. "British troops have reached the Escaut between Bailleur (four miles northwest of Tournai) and Hechin (five miles northeast of Bailleur)," the statement said.

"We advanced over 1,500 meters between the Escaut and the Lys. The French improved their positions along the Lys."

"The Germans have abandoned all their coast defense guns."

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